TALKS WITH PROF. WENTZ....III.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BONN, Oct. 2, 1860. In the court surrounded by house, stalls, &c., is that almost universal ornament of similar farmhouse yards in Germany-the great manure

hesp! Here it is in a deep basin some 60 feet by 40, paved and lined with stone and brick so as to save all the liquids. It is not under cover. A cistern, still seeper, is immediately adjoining, into which the manure heap drains; and projecting from this is a fore ing pump with section hose, and a conducting hose con secting with a four-inch lead pipe, which passes under the tool-house and opens in the kitchen garden. To this hose may be attached, and thus by the action of the pump liquid manure be applied to the plants. The aralnage from the court, rain from the roofs, &c., is not conducted into the manure bed, but by a conduit under the tool-house into an open cistern in the garden, giving water for plants far superior to the pump water generally used. In the tool-house McCormick's resper, brone much like it, manufactured at Aix la Chapelle, was an old acquaintance; an English machine for planting wheat in drills, which the Professor holds to be the best method, and the like offered nothing to make note upon.

The fodder-cutter for the Ulex Europaeus is note-

worthy only for the two iron rollers with jagged teeth, through which the plant must pass, and to which so powerful a leverage can be applied as thoroughly to trush the thorns. The instrument for tearing horse-sheetnuts to pieces is an English machine for roots. A beavy, solid cylinder, a foot perhaps in diameter, has a great number of triangular teeth, nearly in form of the letter V reversed. A smaller iron roller has a heavy bread, like a screw, running round it, and in these in terstices the teeth of the cylinder play. It makes truly tearing work of the chestnuts. I took occasion to remove a doubt as to the Professor's mode of preserving this fodder. It is this: As soon as the chestnuts are all in, he sets a man to work with this machine, and after being torn in pieces they are thoroughly dried, and can be kept in barrels, boxes, bags, &c., in any dry place.

The plows, although far behind ours, were much superior to that which I see in universal use in Germany. You can find a perfectly correct picture of the common German plow in the "Cosmographie" of Sebastian Munster, one copy of which is at Cambridge, in the College library, printed, I think, in 1598! another copy is at Yale College, printed a few years later. A speci-men of German progress in general in all that belongs to the laboring clauses!

Visitor .- I am surprised that our American plows and so little way here: I believe that one man and one horse, with our best American plows, can do more work than three men and four horses with this old machine. [On thinking it over I must deduct about 50 per cent of this statement, I fear. | Besides, our plows o much deeper. Your fields are not plowed more than six inches deep, and as for subsoil plowing I have never

Prof. W .- Say four, the plowing of our peasants seldom is more than that. The difficulty in the way of Introducing your farming tools is in the character of our pensants. As their fathers did so must they do.

Visitor .- Why not obtain them for your own work so that, at least, your lab rers would become used to

Prof. W .- For the simple reason that we could get so laborers. If we undertook to compel them to learn new ways and use new tools, not one would work

Vicitor-As I look upon the clumsy, ill-made, unpractical tools hanging upon the walls here, that ridicu-lous scythe, that thick iron hoe, that abominable sutstitute for a shovel, it seems to me bardly possible but that could the peasants once see a collection of American tools, in which we are a century ahead of you, it would be sufficient. An ordinary day's work for an American mower is twice that which one of your peasants accomplishes in the same time, and the man does not labor so hard either.

Prof. W .- One of my strongest wishes is that either In our institution or in Cologne or Bonn a sort of museum of agricultural implements might be formed; but the importance of this is not felt in quarters whence the funds for such a purpose might be obtained.

[The Professor here entered into the details of a plan for publicly trying new implements and machines, which he is desirous of seeing in operation here. I pass it over as being not required in our latitude and longitude.]

Visitor-I conceive another cause for the German backwardness in the matter of tools to be far more powerful than the mere prejudices of the pensants.

Prof. W .- And that is- ? Visitor-The inconceivable stupidity of Prussia. which in so many respects is before all the other countries of the continent, in upholding, in the middle of the mineteenth century, the old superanuated, ridiculous

system of guilds and companies. Prof. W .- And how so ?

Visitor-Simply thus: No man is allowed to make ax, a hoe, a shovel, or anything else hardly, who has not passed his regular apprenticeship, wrought out his sterpiece" for examination, and been admitted master by a Committee of Examiners. These examiners have become masters in the same manner; and their examiners likewise, and so backward to the middle ages. They naturally find nothing good which differs from their mode of doing it. And as a necessary consequence the plow of Sebastian Münster is the plow of the last text-book on Agriculture written for your students. Throw open all trades to free competition, and it will become at once the interest of every manufacturer of iron not only to make all sorts of improvements, but by means of public trials, liberal advertising, and a thousand other ways which they would devise to make these improvements known. In that case I might hope some time to see a decent American ax, scythe, shovel, hoe, and broom within the limits of old Germany.

-The cow-stall, like the other buildings, is of brick. It is not, as is common with us, a part of a barn, but a clean, siry, light little building-quite a parlor for the reception of company. It is arranged for 24 head-23 cows and his Honor, the bull-placed in two rows facing each other-the rows being subdivided into two of six cattle each by the passage. They feed from large stone troughs, elevated about two fect. The brick floor between the rows of troughs is elevated, becoming the table on which their food may be spread and swept clean into their stone dishes. The number of cattle is now but 13 milch cows, a bull, a yoke of oxen, and a few heifers.

The number was reduced last year by the pleuropneumonia, and has not yet been made good. At this and a subsequent visit I gathered the following par-

On large estates, with arable land of good quality, and too valuable to be grazed, the number of cows kept is at the rate of one for 61 acres. At Popeladorf, with servative, do act spon lead. Boun as a market for milk, the proportion is one to four acres. Not that the cow requires the produce of so much land for her subsistence, but that a rotation of crops may be secured, so as not to exhaust the soil of the fodder patches, nor compel too great an outlay for d'Hygiene Publique, of two hundred and eighty cases; manure. That is, with money at four or five per cent, they can afford to keep cows on land at \$500 the acre. produced by the bite of a dog, twenty-ax by a wolf, A good mileh cow in her prime costs on the average about \$70.

For twenty-four head the services of a man and a maid servant are required, wages being \$45 to \$50 per in consequence of an extensive burn; another owing annum for the man, half that for the girl, with board to its having been robbed of its young. These cases and lodging. Saturdays they have half a day's work | are regarded as of considerable interest, as they tend tesistance granted them.

In fattening a cow for beef, six to eight weeks only are allowed, according to her condition, and she is expecied to gain two or three pounds daily, upon the asual fodder, with a small quantity of beans, peas, rye, millet or outs, potatoes, or other roots, and especially horse-chesquis, additional. No great expense is in-

curred, because the butcher will not pay for really good Per contra. The calves are sold at \$3 75 apiece.

Visitor .- At what age?

Prof. W.-Six days.

Visitor.-Six days! Now I understand why one never sees an catable piece of ccal here, only the slimy stuff which is called calf flesh, and which we strangers

always avoid when possible. Six days old! Prof. W .-- It is not fit to eat, I confess. But suppose I kept the calf six weeks, there goes the milk of five weeks, which [after a careful computation], you see, is worth to me 2 thalers (a dollar and a balf) a week, bringing the cost to me up to 12 thalers, and no butcher would pay more than one or two thalers more for it. But what say you to the people of Oderbruch, on the river Oder. There the calf dropped to-day goes to the

Visitor .- Now as to the value of the milk?

Prof. W .- Taking the averages, of course, we reckon that our cows give annually a quantity equal to 6 to 7 quarts a day for 365 days. We milk them up to within a month of dropping their calves say eleven months. We milk them three times a day, which is here the universal custom where they are kept in the stalls.

Visitor .- This strikes me as a very small yield in deed. Your Prussian quart differs but very little from ours. Our gallon, wine measure, is 3,968 Prussian quarts, but our milk measure is (or was) a little more. I cannot speak with confidence, but it seems to me that a good cow in America, feeding in pasture, is expected to give at each milking-two a day-as much as you

get from three, or 12 to 14 quarts.

Prof. W.—We sometimes turn our cows out for a week or two into stubble-fields, and always find an in-

crease in quantity.

Visitor-Price of the milk?

Prof. W .- It varies from a groschen to one and a half, sometimes even two groschen-on the average 15 to 16 pfennige per quart [equal to 3 cents.]

Visitor-That makes of our money 18 to 20 cents per day for 365 days-equal to from \$66 to \$70 per annum

Now, as to fattened cattle.

Prof. W .- A cow fatted as before described is expected to weigh some 10 or 11 cwt. A common animal, when sold by the weight, after being slaughtered, and the head, hide, shins, and entrails removed, brings 14 to 15 thalers per cwt, a better animal 16, and a very good one 18. Living, the usual price is 91 to 94 th.

Visitor-The new Prussian cwt. equals 101.6 lbs. avoirdupois of our weight, your thaler 75 cents very nearly, so that your prices come out thus:

Among these enttings from the N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, you will find a page devoted to the reports of Markets, and will be able to compare prices there and here. They do not seem to me to vary greatly, though you will remark that in America quality makes a much greater difference than here. With us, where ments are cooked plain, and where it is a point to get the peculiar flavor of each animal and each part of the animal, it is a matter of importance to have good meat; but here, where meats are so cooked and so sauced that one can bardly tell one from another, it is not of so much importance.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

THE ARSENIC EATERS OF STYRIA .- According to an article in The Pharmacentical Journal, arsenic is commonly taken by the peasants in Styria, the Tyrol, and the Satzkammergut, principally by huntamen and woodcutters, to improve their mind and prevent fatigue. The arsenic is taken pure in some warm liquid, as coffee, fasting, beginning with a bit the size of a pin's head, and increasing to that of a pea. The complexion and general appearance are much improved, and the parties using it seldom look so old as they really are. The first cose is always followed by slight symptoms of poisoning, such as barning pain in the stomach and sickness, but not very severe.

Once begun, it can only be left off by very gradually diminishing the daily dose, as a sudden cessation causes cickness, burning pains in the stomach, and other symptoms of poleoning, very speedily followed by death As a rule, arsenic enters are very long lived, and are peculiarly exempt from infectious discases, fevers, &c.; but unless they gradually give up the practice, invariably die suddenly at last. In some arsenie works near Salzburg, the only men who can stand the work any

laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences an account of a disease of the gums, which, although it is rarely or never fatal, causes much suffering, especially at the moment of enting; it gives an offensive odor to the breath, and very often results in the loss of the teeth. It first loosens the teeth, and finally causes them to fall from their sockets; and from this circumstance, Dr. Marchal has designated the disease "expulsive inflammation of the gums." In most cases the locality of the disease is the inner dental portion of the gums, but it sometimes appears in the dental sockets. In some instances, it takes the shape of an abscess, opens and leaves the tooth bare-in others, it is a simple inflammatien, without any tumor or abscess. It seems to be hereditary, but sometimes arises from exposure to a damp cold, from the presence of tartar around and under the gums, from a foul state of the stomach, or from pregnancy. The remedy is a local application of

ACTION OF HARD WATER UPON LEAD .- It is, and has long been, currently received, that where there is free access of a mospheric air, pure or soft waters, that is, waters absolutely or comparatively free from saline ingredients, readily corrode lead and become impregnated, sometimes to a poisonous degree, with some the salts thereof; that the rapidity and extent of this solvent or corrosive action are proportionate to the purity of the water, or its freedom from neutral salu; that impure or hard waters, that is, waters containing a considerable amount of neutral salts, do not affect or become impregnated with lead; that such waters are prevented from acting on lead by, or in virtue of, their saline constituents, which exert a sort of protective or preservative power in regard to the lead; also, that if a given water does not, within a short period, cause a white coating on freshly burnished lead plates or rods, it may be regarded as destitute of any corrosive action, and may therefore be safely allowed to be kept in leaden cisterns, and transmitted through leaden pipes. All these generally received ideas, however, are knocked in the head by a writer in The New Philosophical Journal, whose observations, experiments, and inquiries, have led him to the fellowing conclusions: First, that certain pure or soft waters do not act upon lead; and, second, that certain hapure or hard waters. in some cases containing abundance of the very salts which are generally regarded as most protective or pre-

Hypnormonia. - The French have paid great attention to hydrophobia, and their investigations concerning it have lately been published in the Annales one bundred and eighty-eight were said to have been thirteen by that of a cat, and one by the bite of a fox. In two cases, in which the bite of a cat produced the disease, one animal is reported to have become rabid to throw light upon the long doubtful question of the spontaneous development of bydrophobia in other species of animals than the canice.

Nearly two thirds of the whole number of cases occurred during hot weather, and only about sixty persons out of one hundred who were bitten were subsequently solved with hydrophobia, and the remaining

forty experienced no ill effects. Dr. Tardien, the author of the official report on this subject, observes that the fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that the only hopes of security from the fatal effects of this dreadful disease lie in immediate cauterization with the red hot iron, and that every other method only compromises the future safety of the patient by the irreparable loss of the only moments during which the preventive treatment is applicable.

INTRA-MURIAL BURALS,---It appears from an official inspection of the London church vaults for burials, that there are about two hundred and fifty such vaults in the churches of that city-in many cases, every available space beneath the church floorings having been used for ages as a repository for the dead. In some cases, it is stated, the vaults are gorged with corrup tion, and all along the aisles and porches are graves filled with human remains. In most instances, the only partition between the living and the dead is a thin slab of stone and a few inches of earth, thus offering but a very imperfect barrier to the escape of noxions efflu-via. The coffins are generally of lead, with an outer covering of wood, and they are often piled up in tiers to the very crown of the vault. When the wood de cays, the weight of the upper mass crushes the lead and lets out a filthy liquid of the most disgusting odor. But, beside this process of destruction, the lead itself is attacked by the foul gases, and pierced with little holes, as if it were worm-eaten. It then swells up into a spongy mass of porous carbonate, which offers but slight resistance to the passage of the putrid vapors; and thus, little by little, the animal part of the body escapes, and finds its destination-notwithstanding the common idea tont a coffin of lead preserves a corpse

indefinitely. FROM THE ISTHMUS AND CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. The Northern Light, from Aspinwall, noon of Feb. 25, with 114 first-cabin and 200 second-cabin and steerage passengers, ar ived at this port at noon to-day. Her California news has of course been anticipated

| by the Overland wall. |
|---|
| SPECIE LIST. |
| Am Exchange Bank. \$55.406 P. Naylor. \$10,006 Order 12,676 Wm Hoge & Co. 18,000 J. H. Weir & Co. 12,500 W. N. Lapley. 2,500 R. Mesder & O. Adams. 9,600 Wm. Schiman & Co. 10,500 Neutschir Bro. 12,000 Wm. Schiman & Co. 10,500 J. H. Coghill 8,500 Jenning & Brewster. 2,000 Scholle & Bros. 18,200 J. Heller & Bro. 10,100 Ballin & Saunders. 20,500 J. Stranse Bro. & Co. 30,400 Wm. T. Colemen & Co. 20,500 Metropolitan flask. 33,240 |
| Eng. Kelly & Co. 66,000 A. S. Rosenbaum & Co. 14,000 A. Belmont & Co. 14,000 J. Einstein & Bro. 16,000 Total. 10,500 Total. 10,500 Brown ASUNWALL. |
| Jes. F. Joy. 819 39 S. Lambury. 61 050 G. G. Hobson 11.011 J. M. Manos & Co 5.990 Chas. W. Fester 6.577 |

DEATH OF MR. JOHN W. BOURN.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN W. BOURN.

From The Panama Star of Feb. 25.

This estimable and well known gentleman died yesterday morning, Feb. 24, in Aspinwall, from the rupture of a blood vessel. The deceased was for many years a resident on this Isthums, and for a larg time agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, at Aspinwall, in which capacity be gave very general satisfaction to the traveling public. His kind and gentle manners, and generous hospitality, endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was generous almost to a fault, and was universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. His many hiends, both here and in the United States, will deeply lament his death. He leaves an orphan son, whom we comhis death. He leaves an orphan son, whom we commit to the guardian care of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and who has promised to be a "father to the fatherless."

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Star and Herald reports the arrival of the Panama Star and Herald reports the arrival of the Panama Rail, and Company's steamer Columbus, from San José de Gentennia and intermediate ports of Central America, with twelve passengers, and a general cargo for England, New-York, Seath Pacific, Catifornia and the Islamus.

forms and the Isthmus.

GUATEMALA.

From this Republic we have little news. The Chamber of Representatives has closed its session. Its principal work appears to have been the sanctioning of a loan of \$500,000 for public works. The estimated expenses of the Government for next year are set down at \$333,199. The papers are filled with details of President Barrios, visit.

at \$333,199. The papers are filled with details of President Barrios visit.

An interesting resume of the meterological observations kept at the college is published. The minimum temperature throughout the year was 12° 3°, and the maximum 22° 1′ (centigrade). The greatest cold was in January, and the bottest weather in April. A great diminution in the declination of the magnet during the year (20 minutes) is noted. The wind blew from the N. N. E. on 223 days, from the S. E. 56 days.

SALVADOR.

La Union says that for three or four nights there had been great excitement, caused by a report that a band

bly die suddenly at last. In some arsenie works near Salzburg, the only men who can stand the work any time are those who swallow daily doses of arsenie—the fumes, &c., soon killing the others.

Disease of the Gues.—M. Marchal has recently laid before the Paris Acadery of Sciences of account.

The quarrel between the Government and the Church still continues, and great fears are entertained that the priests may get up a revolution against President Guardi Ia, which their influence over their count Indian population would enable them easily to do.

In Chinaderga it was generally thought that Gavett, the nurderer of Joseph L. White, would be acquitted. The pleaset up for letting him loose is that vett, the munderer of Joseph L. White, would be acquisted. The pleaset up for letting him loose is that their witnesses, who saw the murder, were all the friends of Mr. White, and consequently their evidence could not be received; so that to kill a man with impunity in Nicaragua, it is only necessary to do so in the presence of his friends.

Congress still continues in ression. The American treaty is not yet ratified, nor is it likely to be. In Granada they say that now the Sintes are divided they are a match for either North or South alone, and want no treaty.

A new paper called La Union de Nicaragua has been lately started at Nicaragua in place of the Gaceta.

A new paper canced La Control of Niveragua has been lately started at Nicaragua in place of the Gaceta. According to a statement in it the effective force of the State actually in service consists of two Generals, four Coknels, six Licutenant-Colonels, forty other officers, nicety non-commissioned officers, and 292 rank and file-total, 434.

and fire—total, 434.

One General has a division of 22, and the other of 89, which is the largest command. Beside these troops, there is a force of 201 police.

COSTA BICA. The republic has not yet recovered from the prostra-tion consequent on the late charge of government and the subsequent attempt at revolution. Money continues very scarce, and a feeling of insecurity provents there who fortmatch have any from investing. The coffee crop will prove a small one, and prices by no means cone up to those of last year.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .- The large hall of the Cooper Institute was packed as full as it could be on Monday evening by the members and friends of the American Protestant Association, who bud assembled to witness the ceremonics attending the presentation of a beautiful new banner and new regalia to lodge No. 3 of that society. The banner, which cost \$115, is made of blue silk, mounted on a gilded frame, and is 6 feet by 8 feet in size. On one side is a postrait of Washington standing beside his horse; on the reverse are the emblems of the order. The regulias, seventeen in number, are of bone velvet, trimmed with gold, the whole costing \$83. The banner and regalis are the proceeds of an excursion trip got up by the lodge last sesson, and the presentation was made by the committee who had the excursion in charge. The ceremonies consisted of three addresses by different elergymen connected with the association, and music by the Washington bruss band.

MEETING OF STAGE AND LIVERY PROPRIETORS .-A meeting of stage and livery proprietors was held ou Monday at the Tattersails, in Sixth Avenue, corner of Thirty-minth street, for the purpose of collecting affidavits on the subject of the exorbitant tare palmed npon the hay-consumers of this city by speculators in that article of produce, with a view to the trans-mission of all information to be obtained to a Commitmission of all information to be obtained to a Committee of the Legislature, who are to report on the propriety of adopting a statute providing for the reduction, in the sale of hay by the bundle, of the wight of the wood in which it is put up for market. The proprietor of the Taltersalis took cath that the average weight of wood to bundles received by him, was 45 1 ounds; the bundles varying in size from 175 to 300 pounds, and the chunke of wood from 32 to 63 pounds. One man made affidavit to receiving 140 pounds of wood with 300 of hay. The farmers, they say, as idom pack the bay, but when they do, it is done in a moderate yey, with about eight pounds of wood.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-MARCH 5.—Before Judge Shiffman.

THE BLUMENBERG FERJURY CASE.

The second trial of Rudolph Blumenberg, for perjury, in regard to his responsibility on a bond given by him for the slaver Cora, was called on, but counsel for defendant not being ready the case was set down for next Thursday. SURROGATE'S COURT-MARCH 5.—Before Surrogate Wzer.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of Mary Ann Henderson, Jonathan R.
Herrick, Henry L. Simmons, and George A. Pomercy, decoured,
were admitted to probate. They contain no previsions of public
interest.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMMERS -MARCE 5.-Before Justice Wm. C. Haggerty et al. agt. Alfred De Witt, &c.-

Motion for stay senied, without costs.

Duffy agt. Legan et al.—Order settled.

Alonso K. Thompson agt. Etizabeth S. Thompson.—Report of referee confirmed, and judement of discree granted.

Wm. H. Hewitt agt. John Rink, &c.—Motion for stay of proceedings gauted.

Wm. H. Hewitt agt John link, ac.—action for any or proceedings ganted.
In re Faland City Bank.—Order granted.
Christian F. Kilewolf et al. agt. Rosine Kriewolf et al.—Report of referee confirmed.
James B. Fairbanks agt. Wm. H. Halsey.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with \$7 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 5.—
Before Judges Dalx, Brady, and Hiller.
DECISIONS.
McCunn ngt. Freeman; Loeschigk agt. Blun; Williams agt. Holland; Page agt. Connolly Pinner agt. Higgins; Hyattagt. The Mayor. &c.; Berry agt. Mahew; Sargeant agt. Lakes—Judgments affirmed.
McMahon agt. Collins; Lewis agt. Vainum; Beaty agt. Graham.—Judgments reversed.
Robb agt. McDonald.—Order reversed, without costs.
Willis agt. Cameron.—Order aligned, with \$10 costs.
McCunn agt. McKechnie.—Appeal dirmissed.
Special Taim.—Before Judge Brady.
Edmund Rattier agt. Mary Ann Kattier.—Judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

court of general Sessions—March 2-Before
Judge McCras.

Henry Wilson was tried and convieted of forgery,
in passing counterfeit \$3 bills on the North River Bank, upon
Louds Eglinger, and others, residing on the avenues of the
westers side, op-tewn. The meaking profession of a small counterfeiter was very conclusively proved upon him, and the city
Judge therefore sentenced him to the State Frison for five years
and one mouth. John Watern and William Maxwell, indicted,
sited and clavicited for the same erime, were sentenced to the
State Prison for the same term. They had been dealing in five
on the Monson Bank of Massachusetts, and three on the listford Bank of Connecticut, a pile of several dozen having accumulated against them in the District Attorney's Office.

Pierce Cabill was sentenced to the Pententiary for thirty days
for assanting Catherine O'Brien of Twenty-second street, in
February last.
Charles Howard, a young man in the employ of G. B. Riley &
Co., flour and feed dealers, was tried on the charge of abstracting
money intrasted to the care. He was sent from one store to an
other with \$1,800, and delivered only \$135, alleying that he lost
the remainder. Detective Farley arrested him on the 17th of
November last, on hoard of the strame-Isaac Newton. It appears the young man younce was rather suspicious, and his accounts thereof contradictory. The case was not concluded.
Adjourned.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: In my article of yesterday, relative to pre, ferred cases in our Court of Appeals, I called attention to a soli tary case for the purpose of showing the oppression in that case. I have since conversed with an eminent lawyer upon the subject. He readily admits the injustice of the law, and remarked that the Court itself were unanimous in prenouncing the law unjust and eppressive. It is retained professedly for the benefit of the preferred cases, but actually for the benefit of eases not in the classes preferred-s class of litigante that are in Court not for the purposes of justice, for that is the very thing they fear. They want everybody's cause decided but their own and the class to which they belong. After managing to make the classes of preferred cases sufficiently large to occupy all the time of the Court, they cases an inchestly arge to occupy as the made of one to the active freque. The weaker the defense the greater the inducement to put off. Their only object in coming into Court is delay, and as long as they can result the pre-ential in force they can adopt the language of the rich man in the paralles. Stud, take thine ease, ex. drink, and be marry—for then have goods laid up in store for many years. Thus, the goods over the contract of the court was to be contracted in the court was to be court of the court of the court of the court was to be court of the court of t which thou art making merry may belong to another, but as long as the present law te in force thou art rafe; fear nothing this aldo that tribunal which knows no preferences. Thus what was intended for good has become a sore and starming evil.
FERRY STREET.

COURT CALENDAR-TRIS DAY.

SUFREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 347, 730, a cfc. 261, 407, 411, 415, 417, 473, 420, 431, 427, 431, 471, 713, 719, 721, 739, Fart II.—Nos. 330, 722, 231, 332, 34, 330, 330, 332, 4 705, 330, 402, 403, 402, 403, 402, 412, 416, 420.

S.J. S.T. 5.29. Part II.— Nos. 358, 772, 379, 302, 324, 329, 320, 320, 420, 422, 404, 408, 408, 412, 416, 429.

SUPPRINC COURT—SPECIAL TRIBM.—Deminter recommendation of the standard s

KANSAS RELIEF FUND.

To W. C. BRYANT, Chairman New-York Kansas Relief Com-

The Trensurer reports receipts for the week ending

The Trengurer reports receipts for the week ending March 1, 1865, as follows:

From Gittens of Petsdam, N. Y., \$65, do. Dolly Ridge, do., \$13; J. T. Terry, Newport, R. L., \$65, do. Dolly Ridge, do., \$13; J. T. Terry, Newport, R. L., \$65, Citizens Pecashill, \$11 25; do. Alshon, N. Y., \$27 do. Lariville, N. Y., \$57 dd. \$76, do. Alshon, N. Y., \$27 do. Pres Cong., Larisington, N. Y., \$41 do. Raiville, N. Y., \$27 do. Pres Cong., Larisington, N. Y., \$41 Gittens Metlden, Conn., \$275; Operatives valvey Min. Providence, \$43, Montg-fler, \$6, Citizens Dever, N. J., \$59 25; Cong. Society and others, Limenburg, Vt., \$25, do., 186, do., \$30 Gittens, Eilsteins, Mass., \$228 25; do. New Ipswich, N. H., \$17; Ladies, A. Masy, \$11; Operatives, \$44 do., Nille, \$41; S. H. Wales, \$20; Gittens, Breadbrook, \$54 75, do. Semiford \$25; E. M. Bruce, Phila, \$25; S. R. Mertick, Laurance, Mass., \$25; Citizens Fast II impress, Conn., by A. N. Niles, \$30 dd. A. Kalion, \$40; D. H. Sovans, \$50; Mas. M. Cough, \$5; Citizens Albady, \$300; Low Albady, \$300; Low Albady, \$300; Low Albady, \$41; Mass. H. Sevans, 2851 May, M. Chough, S. Church, 2012, Chirane, Manchester, V., 4852 North Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Nameheater V., 4852 North Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Nameheater V., 4852 North Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Product Perfect Conveil Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Product Perfect Conveil Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Product Perfect Conveil Reces. Assoc. with Product Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Personal North Personal Reces. Rev. London May North Personal Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Personal Reces. Rev. London Reces. Rev. London Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Personal Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Personal Reces. Rev. London Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Personal Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Rev. L. 4852 North Personal Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Reces. Reces. Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Reces. Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Reces. Reces. Reces. Reces. Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Reces. Reces. Reces. Reces. Rev. L. 4852 North Reces. Reces

Spooner and friend, \$7; H. Hollister and others, \$15; L. W. Balley and others, \$7 So; J. M. Berry and others, \$7 Citizens Weathington, Pa. \$29; Citizens Bennington, Vt., \$26; ds. Lawrence, N. Y., \$69; Friends, Stoolington, Ct., \$15; Oneida Central Bunk, \$20 66; St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Cutter, \$22 75; Garret Onderdonk, \$5; Citizens of Unnkirk, \$46; O. S. Wood, Montreal, \$5; Greenwich Bunk, \$25; A Woman, \$10; City of Albany, \$200; Citizens Newyort, N. Y., \$55, 50; do. Kendall, N. Y., \$16; 73; West Charleston, Vt., \$7; Hacksikh Bally Brewster, \$8; Citizens Hampton, Falls, N. H., \$22; do. East Bettel, Vt., \$16; do. Cambridge, do. \$10; Mrs. D. A. New Brunswick, \$10; Mesh Church, Batonwille, \$10; F. Yates, Jr., \$10, Union Valley Mesh, Church, \$77, 75; Chas. J. Hill and others, Oamby, \$17, 69; J. W. Arkies and others, \$14 35; H. W. Carpenter and others, \$6 Th. Rev. P. Olney's Church, Horselesda, N. Y., \$25; Chizens Brandon, Vt., \$24; do. Mouroe, Mich., \$15; Samoel C. Powers, Seibel, Vt., \$17; Citizens of Norwich and New Berlin, \$37; 38; do. Sudbury, Vt., \$10, 25; Citizens Guilford, Vt., \$18, 50; do. Massenger, ville, \$12; do. West Winsted, Ct., \$57, 91; Cong and Free, Ch. Denton, N. Y., \$25; Citizens Guilford, Vt., \$18, 50; do. Massenger, ville, \$12; do. West Winsted, Ct., \$57, 91; Cong and Free, Ch. Denton, N. Y., \$22; Citizens of Smelt Hill, Falmouth, \$20. Cash contributions, 3XI in number, \$344, 82.

Amounting to \$10,322, 36. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. Further contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank; and bundles of clothing to the Room, No. 25 Cooper Institute. VISIT OF NEW-YORKERS TO MR. SEW-

The New-York delegation in Washington visited Mr. Seward on Monday evening. He addressed them as follows: FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS: I am

FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS: I am very deeply affected by this unexpected demonstration of affection on the part of the people of the State of New-York. So many familiar faces, seen at this disance from my home, and under the circumstances which surround me, awaken memories and sympathies that I should find it difficult to describe. It is just twelve years since I came, a stranger and alone, to this Capital, to represent the great State from which you have come in the councils of the Union. This day closes that service of twelve years—a period which now, in retrospect, seems so short, and yet it has filled up the one-sixth part of the constitutional duration of this great empire. At this hour I appear before you a voluntary citizen, but, God be thanked! a citizen now as always, of the State of New-York, one of yourselves, your equal, no longer bearing the responsibilities of a representative. [Here one of the Deputy Marshals stepped forward and planed a badge of the New-York delegation to Mr. Seward's coat, amid great cheering.] My public acts throughout that long and to me trying period are all upon record in the journals and debates of Congress. It is almost feerful to think that they are imperishable. Looking backward upon them, I will say and maintain, here and now, that I claim for them all the metit of good movives and honest intentions. Here in this presence, before you, a fair delegation of the constituency I have served, and in the presence of the God who is to be our common Judge. of good motives and honest intentions. Here in this presence, before you, a fair delegation of the constituency I have served, and in the presence of the God who is to be our common Judge. I declare that there is not one word of that record which I desire should be obliterated. Although a representative of one State only, I have been all the while conscious that I was also a legislator for all the States—for the whole Republic—and I am not achained to appeal to every citizen of New-York and ask him to say what I have neglected. I am not afraid to appeal to every section—to the East, to the West, to the Korth, and to the South, equally—and to every State in every section, and to every man, to every human being, freemen or bondsman, to say whether, in any word or deed of mine, I have done him wrong. And in labors which demanded abilities I could not claim and trials which exacted some equanimity of temper, I have been in this Caritan neither received nor given personal offense. I have not one enemy in this rection to forgive. I know of no one who will utter a personal complaint against methan every home been sustained and supported by the people of New-York with a generoeity that is unparalleled. I know why this is so. The people of New-York with a generoeity that is unparalleled. I know why this is so. The people of New-York with a generoeity that is their God. They have thought that I endeavered to be likewise faithful. I know their character well, and I know that in the new emergency which our country is now entering upon, they will be equally their God. They have thought that I endewored to be likewise faithful. I know their character well, and I know that in the new emergency which our country is now entering upon, they will be equally faithful. I rely on their intelligence, and their patriotism, as I do en the intelligence, and their patriotism, as I do en the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of the United States. They will preserve the inestimable legacy of civil and religious aborty which they have received from their heroic fathers. The Administration which you have come here to inaugurate cones into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril never before known in the history of the Kepablic; but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chef-Magistrate; I believe that, while he will be irrn, he will also be just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and the prosperity, of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that a ines from patriotism in Confederated States. Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe and truet, and confidently expect, that an Administration that is inaugurated and sense cistrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a reanated, restored, prospectus, free and happy Republic. The State of New-York, the

will close upon a reunited, restored, prosperous, free and happy Republic. The State of New-York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all other. States in the way of conciliation; and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall and that the way of conciliation is

VISIT TO GEN. SCOTT. The same delegation then called upon Gen. Scott, who came out to see them. The appearance of the gigantic form of the venerable Commander-in-Chaef upon the stoop of the house was the signal for the will est outburst of enthusiasm that ever greeted him. Nine rousing cheers were given him, which affected him almost to tears. On being introduced by Senator Fiero, Gen. Scett drew up his form erect, and, with a voice thick with emotion, said:

FRIENDS: Whether from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Olio, Tennessee or Kentucky, it would make no matter from what quarter you may come. You are my countrymen. [Great cheers, and cries of "You are a notile man." Our savior"] I can find no words to express my sense of the honer you have done me. Fellow-citizens: I receive these cheers with deep thankfulness. One of the great saturnalia of the nation—the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate—is safely passed—in Chief Magistrate elected by the voice of the people. I pray with you that the Administration nay be as kappy every day of its existence as has been this of its commencement. May the sentiments of good feeling expressed by the President to-day be the sentifeeling expressed by the President to-day be the senti-ments of every one before the administration closes. May God so command that at the end we may be one needle, one brotherhood, and one Union. [Greers, He was tightly graited that, after paying respects to the Chief Magistrate, they should think it proper to make so complimentary a call upon him. He was the closest servant of this mightly republic, of which we are all pullars and supporters. He had labored fifty years all pollars and supporters. He had labored fifty to serve the country, and he felt cheered by their ence here, and fully repaid or all he had done. closed by invoking the blessing of 6cd upon the country, upon the audience and their fat illes; and again thanked them for the great honor they had

done him.

Innuens: cheering followed, and the audience cried ou: "May Gouldless you;" "You are the savior of the country;" "Good by;" and many of the audience shed tears while the old man was eloquently speaking to thom. He was greatly fatigued after the duties of the day, and speecilly retired, Col. Keyes, his Military Secretary, inding it difficult to keep the crowd from tearing him to pieces with their rough favors.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

NEW CHURCH .- A new edidee for the Park Presbyterian Church is now being constructed on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street. When completed, it will be the size of Plymouth Church. It promises to be a very fine building.

THE COURTS-IMPANNELING THE JURY .- The Spe-THE COURT—INTERSECTION IN SOME,—The special Term held by Judge Serugham adjustmed over yesterday until Monday max, as it o'clock a.m.
Judge Brown will hold Clicuit Court every day, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. The Special Term will be opened at 9 o'clock a m. every day for the permase of hearing expante motions. No expante husiness will be heart after it o'clock.

am. every day for the porpose of hearing exparte motions. No exparte his lines will be heard after it of clock.

The Centr of Oyer and Jernines was organized before Judge Brown and Justices Stilwell and Hoyt, when the following gentiemes were seen in as Grad Struver Justices Redmed, Foreman, Heary Wilson, George Meridit, John L. County, George F. Tayler, Wilson B. Leonard, Browster Velentine, Empandin Baldwin, Danid C. Rapley, John L. Lott, Grey 3t, Brown, Ceorge W. Reed, John French, Charles Bachna, George Lett, Isaac Salamore, Henry Phelop, B. P. Sherman.

The Judge in his charge explained the nature of the duties devolving upon them as Grand Jurna, and informed them that there was a class of crimes under the laws over which they had no control. The laws of the United States took cognizance of these crimes. With treason and returnised on creams against the Culfad States they as a Grand Jury under the laws of the State of New York, and returning to do. They were to deal with crimes committed against the laws of this State, and not of the United States and not of the United States and so their legitimate duties, and show retired.

Council for James Marrin, indicated for the numeter of an infant daughter, made application to the County bave the testimocy of Figure 10 of 10 of

The parties had a previous difficulty as understood, about a young lady. On the night of the 18th December last, as charged, Maclay was passing along Immoy street, and when near Commerce street, McGranh stacked him and stabbed him in the face with some sharp instrument, inflicting sovers injuries. The defendant pleaded guilty to assent and bate tay, and was sentenced to the Panitentiary for one year.

Fedward Duffy, a youth, 19 reas of age, pleaded guilty to burgiary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Panitentiary for two years.

giary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Pentientiary for two years.

Patrick Doran was tried on the charge of assault and hottery with intent to do bedily havin. The defendant was supplyed has a blackenith's shop in Bedford on the 11th September hat. A quarrel arose between him and another employee, named John Fomphrey. Doran picked up a sharp-pointed instrument and struck Pomphrey in the face. The latter knocked the other down with a hammer. Both were so seriously injured that it, was thought for a time neither could recover. Pomphrey sustained the most severe injury, and the jury taking into consideration that Doran had made the attack, brought in a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.

John Barrett and Belinds. Barrett, indicted for an assault and battery open James Espan, were arreigned. The complainant acknowledged satisfaction, and the defendants were fined #10, the costs of Court.

FIRES.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred in the house No. 39 South Third strest, caused by the chimney taking fire, and the bureling soot falling down upon the hearthern. But little demage was done by the fire, but one of the engine companies poured a stress of water upon the premies after they had been informed that the fire was cot, and thus did considerable demage.... An alarm of fire for the Second District was caused at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the explosion of a find lamp in a house. No 180 Ewen street. AM. Ress, who was filling the ismp at the time of its explosion, was hadly, burned, and the fire communicated to the furniture in the room. But it was fortunately extinguished by the police of the Sixtist Precinct before much damage was done.

COMMITTED FOR PASSING COUNTERPRIT BILLS,-George Dillon and William Woodruff, arrested for passing coun-terfeit #3 bills on the Bank of Beverly, N J., were examined before Justice Cornwell yesterday, and fully committed to await the fation of the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE — Caroline A. Myers, residing in Navy street, was arrested on Monday evening on suspicious of making away with a newly born infant. The remains were found in the sime. The secured states that the lufant was stillibern. She was detained to await the action of the Coroner's Jury.

KINGS COUSTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, March 6.—Nos. 14, 16, 18, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 22, 33, 34, 36, 57, 32, 40.

A SAVING CLAUSE IN THEOLOGY.—At a criminal term of the Supreme Court recently held in Lawrences Mass., a little boy, six years old, was called as a with ness in an assault case. The District-Attorney having some doubts whether a boy of so tender an age knew, the nature of an oath, proceeded to ask him a few questions. District-Attorney-" Little boy, do you know what

Little Boy—"I suppose it is to tell the truth."

District-Attorney—"Yes; but what would be the onsequences if you did not tell the truth!"

Little Boy—"I suppose I should be sent to jail."

District-Attorney—"But would not God punish

Lit le Boy-"No, I guess not, dad is a Universal-

NAVAL .- Funeral honors will be paid to the late Lieut, E. T. Spedden, U. S. N., at the United States Naval Hespital, Brooklyn, to-day, at I o'clock p. m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, MARCH 5, 1961, BY ADMAN H. MILLER.—Prewises southwest corner of Church and Warren streets, 50 by 78, 470,003 33. Passengers Sailed

In steerskip Jamestown, for Richmond-T. C. Benton, Mrs. Bosts, W. S. Marble, Mrs. O. Bowers G. B. Kelly, Miss F. A. Clifford, B. C. Morsis, j., John Orbs, and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived

In steambig Augusta, from Saransoh-Miss Mersorean, Miss Wateman, Miss Ritts, Eenjamin Franklin, John G. Mitchell, olin Leonits, Mr. Ramson, E. R. Crotts, George Ross, J. De kreiffan, J. F. Nozer, R. Hashronsk, W. R., Jones, J. W., darns, G. N. Mason, N. P. Mason, D. Ahranson, J. Rosensam, J. Shas, F. Grant, J. Mett, L. G. Hildebrand, B. Wellstoo, P. Pualer, J. D. Thyer, M. Brickner, M. Gottlieb, J. W. Golte, Mr. Edenber, M. C. Brickner, J. W. Kibbee, A. Ahranson of 28 in the stegrags.

Noble Mr. Edesber, M. C. Brickner, J. W. Ribbee, A. Abrams and 22 in the shearings.
In steaming: Northern Light from Aspinuca'l—J. O. Eldridge, who and child, Wm. H. Taylor, whe and infant Mrs. Charles Luz, Mrs. Keinp, and child, Mrs. A. Anderson & child, J. A. Franknau, D. Jacobaen, Miss J. B. Hall, Mrs. A. S. Krauge, Edward May, J. Sanda and whie Dr. Berrien, E. Shubert, S. G. Rosenbaum, T. B. Peschy, Mrs. Sander, R. Finleyson, Miss MoNeal, Mrs. Davenport, G. Cumerit, Mrs. Caswell and child, H. W. Strin, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Col. Namman, U. S. A., Miss E., Moody, Colang and Eng and two children, Jarliss Colon H. Mathews, and whice, J. Liope, whice mother and two children, S. Bowman, who and child en, G. Garwig and whife, J. Courtel, Rev. Dr. Auchtson, A. F. Ware, L. Lyon, C. D. Mathews, A. Burnbaum, B. F. Haatings, C. pt. Crain, Gen, J. Wilson, Capt. Rideil, J. Mishewson, wife and children, E. G. Solek, C. Marnard, J. F. Greeby, wife and child, Mr. Levin, Mrs. Simaliey and three children, Home M. Themsel, H. Key, Mr. Pattern, E. G. Golek, C. Marnard, J. F. Greeby, wife and child. Mr. Levin, Mrs. Simaliey and three children, Home J. E. Holme, H. Themen, T. H. Riby, J. J. Lawyer, Miss M. E. Carpenter, H. Seynton, P. H. Fay, Capt. Fletcher, J. L. Morer, E. Gawarf Fales, R. Sholtz, J. Schler, J. C. Mathews, wife and child, J. T. Dimon, Mr. Misses, Mrs. Angulo, Mr. Angulo, D. Rossiner, Miss Strode, Mr. Sloan.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK MARCE S.

Clenred.

Steamship—Jamestown, Drew Norfo & Ludiam & Heincken.
Sitys—Camden Medgett, Havre, Boyd & Hincken, Humbould
(Ham), Brysen, Hamburg L. E. Auslinck & Co.
Barks—Hamburg L. E. Auslinck & Co.
Mary G. Kimbell, Stanbore, Key West, tignner & Deaker J. E.,
Williams, Wilson, Retrestans, W. Salerti, Fir Issae, Newton
Ham), Jorgensen, Hamburg, L. E. Amslinck & Co.; Essex,
&vy, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs—Climer, Hickorm, Sagna, Walsh, Carver & Chase (
Cosmogolite (Butch), Brandt, Queenstown, Hageunyer &
Grown, Whysey, Wyman, Branga, Massie, Legeunyer &
Grown, Whysey, Wyman, Brandt, Alexand, Marchan ingolite (Putch), Brandt, Queenstown, Hagemay on, Winyaw, Wyman, Hayana, Maguire & Armel y, Murphy, Glasgow, D. R. Dewolf; Bedoin (Br.)

School Company, C. R. Dewoit Begoin (Cr.), Securit, Calvar, R. Cogeshall, Tilton, Jacksonville, Noveross & School Cr., Savannah, D. C. Murray, A. Lepheld, Tooher, St. Kitts, Swith, Jones & Co., E. C. Johns, Leckwood, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Go., W. H. Smith, Love, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co., Estelle, Penderson, St. Leave, Thus, Gilmartia. amer-Locast Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cremwell on-Brandywine, Aken, Providence, H. S. Rackett,

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Angusta, Woodhall, Savannah, moles, and puas, to S. L. Mitcaill & Sam. March 4, In. m., N. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged simula with atsunship Alabama, hence for Savannah; same day, 3, 15 p. m. lat. 30 to 10 no. 74 40 speke ship Hannoth, Crocker, of New York, 30 days from Legherm for Philadelphia wided to be reported.

Steamship names Adger, Phillips, Charleston, moles, and puss, to Spellord, Tileston & Co. mah'p Northern Light, Ticklepaugh, Aspinwa'l Jan. 25,

on and tressure, to D. E. Allen. Ship hall by Stoddard, Amos Dec 5, teer, &c., to Goodline Co. Pared Java Hendrith, Cape Good Jope Jan. 5, eros ed E. Equator in the Atlantic Feb 15, in lon. 31, Jun. 35, in. S., ion. 26, spake ally Competitor, from Foo Chow for New-Hark Union, Tripp, Providence 3 days, in ballast to master, to ue. Avery (of Boston), Wooster, Clenforges Feb. Bark A. Schmitch & Son.
Bark Hyacuth (of Ayr. Scotland), Miller, Alleunte Jan. 27,
inc. lead, &c., to Gloo & Francia Fasced Gibraller Fels. 1.
as experienced one every leavy weather; best foretopmast,
revers, maintengallentmost, main royal yard spilt sails, &c.;
as a foreign of the Scotland Control of Control Chilley.

no che southern yee age. Vessel to tree. F. Bulley. Re.; and the southern yee age. Vessel to tree. F. Bulley. Bright helidest (Gr. of Shelburne, N. S.). Grouns, Molage 14 c.s. in ballant to Wasn & Brabe. Ring Joseph. Unite. Cardenia 9 days, sugar to Sturges & Co. Brig Londor (of Coldsbord'), Alleh, Trindad Feb. 18, sugar to sunayen. & Hunter.

S. dy Belle ternard (of Buckspert), Coombs, Havana 9 days, par to R. P. Buck & Co.

na to R. P. Blick & Co.
Scir. Valoria, Wooley, Baltimore, coal for Bergen Polat.
Scir. Ellen Yerkins, I. Mrdha, Somerest & days, sails.
Schr. Fibraix, Applegate, Purlinad 6 days, incaining to master.
Schr. Albert Field Phillips, Norfolk 2 days, over to master.
Scir. Faccilis, Nickerson, Chattania 4 days, Sch.

hir, Favorita, Nicolson, Castine S days, had to torsior, hr. Cilo, Brewster, Castine S days, had to torsior, hr. Express, Akine, Provincerown S days, tish to in acts., hr. Daniel Webster, Ferry, New-Lendon I days, all to Jos. Maccy & Co. Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River 2 days, moise, to master

ichr. Crisis, Smith, Philadelphia 2 days, coal. Schr. Criefs, Smith, Philadelphia 2 days, coal.
Schr. It. F. Beeves, Gordon, Finladelphia, 2 days, coal.
Schr. Lewis Chester, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, naval
stores to Scooldard & clerk.
Schr. Olive Clark (of Previncetown), McAdam, Grand Cayman Feb. 17, cocce nate to Thomas Gilmardin. Has subjected one
very beary weather; lost mulatopmat and spring stay.
Schn. Mary Alice, Weich, Janice P. R., Feb. 21, mar to
Stargis & Co. Murth 2 spoke Murch 2; La, 5, 4, 10a, 10 2 5.

— Themas Waiters, from Prilladelphia for
Schr. W. A. Gridin (of Fail Fiver), Burdon, Granda Feb. 21,
full to master.
Febr. Nerless (of Hingham), Barnes, Granada Feb. 20, fruit to
T. Glimarin.

Collinariin.
Schr. James A. Siewert, Bryant, Gaboen, W. C. A., Jan. 18, eds. to Yarva & Porterfield.
Schr. Careline Day, Murry, Viginda, cysters.
Schr. N. M. Sill, Hudson, Urgion, oppiers.
Schr. E. E. Sowyer, Plerion, Norfolk 3 days, cotton to G. M.

Fr. L. J. P. Wallace Steple: Taunton, mdee.
Schr. Le Dendeis Smith Harti en, in ballact.
Schr. Le Dendeis Smith Harti en, in ballact.
Schr. Feen & Ind (Sumasted), Bott. Frymouth, N. C., 3 days,
thatter for New Haven.
Schr. A. E. Boughas, —, Elizabethport for Hartised.
Schr. William Allen (O-musted), Crammer, Baidmore 4 days, Sohr, Express, Beebe, Banger 8 days, ablp timber to Lock-

Schr. Express, Heebe, Banger S days, ably thater to, Lockwood & Keys.

Newmer Alexiross, Jones, Providence, make, to I. Odell.

Hanner Mestellester, Jones, Providence indee and pass, to I. Odell.

Steamer Curlow, Aldrich, Providence indee, to I. Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith New London, indee and pass, to F. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Locast Point, French, Ballimore and Norfolk, indee, to H. d. Crommell & Co.

SAILNI- Ships New Trade, London; Steghound, do.; brig. Oceas Trayeler, Seavings.

Also sailed, steamships Marion, Charlesten; Jamestawn, New-folk, &d.; back J. E. Williams, Restrection; both Crimes, Also sailed, ship Camdan, for Havre; back Limity Q. Starr, for. . Havre.

WIND-Smeet, W. N. W. restlood and he enough

Count of Sessions.—Before Judge Garrison, Justice Stillwhite and Horr.—Thomas McGrath was arraigned on an indictment charging him with committing an assemble with intent to be boddly harm, upon Menry Maclay.